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ABSTRACT

This packet contains resource materials to help teachers include Polish studies in the school curriculum. Sections include: (1) "Geography"; (2) "History"; (3) "Fine Arts"; (4) "Resources"; and (5) "Appendix," covering miscellaneous facts and figures about Poland, its education system, monuments, national parks, language, and literature. (EH)

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POLISH BACKGROUND RESOURCES

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SECTION I

GEOGRAPHY

Europe

Wilmette Public Schools District 39

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The Polish nation is found between 54° 50′ and 49° 0′ latitude north, and between 14° 7′ and 24° 8′ longitude east, in central Europe. It is bordered by Germany to the west, the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south, and Russia, Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine to the east. The Baltic Sea is on its northern border, which gives access to the Atlantic Ocean. Poland was heavily glaciated and the many lakes in the northern regions owe their existence to the action of the glaciers as they moved in and out of the area. The Sudeten and the Carpathian Mountains border on the Czech Republic and Slovakia in the south. Most of Poland, however, is flat, open land. It is 120,727 square miles in area and is one of the larger countries of Europe.

Current Polish borders now correspond to those of the tenth century, after many changes over time. These changes were often a result of Poland's position in the geographic center of Europe and its character as a fertile, mineral-rich flat land with few natural protective barriers. It became a pathway between nations and to the sea, as well as an attractive prize in itself.

Two great climatic trends meet in Poland. The continental zone, from the east, is characterized by large seasonal temperature variations, while the marine west coast zone, from the west, is characterized by moderate summer and winter temperatures. Because of these variations, the climate can be capricious as the influence of each zone shifts. Sudden changes in temperature, pressure, and humidity are characteristic. Generally however, Poland's climate is dry and cold in the winter and hot in the summer, with an average rainfall of 20-25 inches per year.

The people of Poland trace their roots and language to the Slavic groups who first came to this region and with whom they share a heritage with other nations of Central and Eastern Europe. Today, however, the religion, arts, and government of Poland have more in common with Western European culture. This fact can be attributed to Poland's central position on the continent which led to repeated contact with many Western European cultures, especially during the Renaissance.

Poland today has approximately 38 million people, with minority populations of Lithuanians, Germans, Belorussians and Ukrainians. Historically, Poland's population was predominantly rural, but currently about 60% of the people live in cities. This change has taken place since

World War II. Warsaw is the largest city with 1.7 million inhabitants. Both Warsaw (Poland's present capital) and Cracow (its ancient capital) are situated on the Vistula River, which runs the full length of the country, from near its southern border to the Baltic Sea in the north. The Oder and Neisse Rivers form the border with Germany. The Bug, Warta, and Odra are some of the other major rivers on which many other cities are located.

Agriculturally rich areas are found which are well suited to growing potatoes, sugar beets, and grains. There has been large scale industrial development to utilize Poland's natural resources (coal, copper, zinc, sulfur, natural gas, lead, aluminum, and iron ore) especially in the Silesian Basin. Machinery, ships, chemicals, iron and steel, and glass are major products of modern Poland. Ancient and still productive salt mines are found around the city of Cracow. Also important are the mineral waters and the new hydroelectric and thermoelectric power generating plants.

Poland is home to a variety of birds (including storks) and mammals. Wild boars and wolves, a variety of elk and deer, wild forest ponies, and most surprisingly, a European bison herd can be found here. Lynx and bear can also be found in the mountain areas. Cattle, sheep and hogs are the principal farm stock. Arabian and other horses bred in Poland are famous all over the world.

Poland's forest lands cover about 25% of its territory and are coniferous, deciduous, and mixed in character. Some forests are protected in national parks. The Bialowieza forest on Poland's eastern border is unique in Europe because of its primeval nature. However, many forests, especially those in the south and southwestern regions, are dying from acid rains produced by environmentally unregulated industrial growth during the postwar years. Clean water is in short supply because of unrestricted use, and as rivers have been polluted with industrial and human wastes. The Baltic Sea is in crisis.

Over one third of the people of Poland live in areas that threaten their health because of water and air pollution. The soil in some areas has also been poisoned by acid rain, air particulate matter, and the recent use of agricultural fertilizers and chemical pesticides. Unregulated lead content

in gasoline has added to air pollution around cities. The current government is now taking steps to reclaim the health of its environment and its people, but much time will be needed before significant results can be expected. Similar problems plague other former Warsaw Pact nations.

SECTION II

HISTORY

HISTORY OF POLAND

Probably in the fifth century A.D., Polanie, a Slavic people, settled in the area occupied by present-day Poland. Polish history as a narrative usually is said to begin with the marriage of Prince Mieszko I to the Czech princess, Dobrava, and the christianizing of his people in 966 A.D.

The first king of Poland, Boleslaw I, Mieszko's son, was crowned in 1024 establishing the Piast dynasty (which lasted until 1370) and engaged in conquest to the east. Boleslaw II was exiled after he killed Bishop Stanislav, who became the chief patron saint of Poland. Boleslaw III divided Poland among his four sons as heirs. Invasions by Bohemian and Germanic tribes and by the Tartar/Mongols (in 1226) damaged the divided state.

Vladislav I reunited most of the Polish territories, and his son, Casimir III the Great, extended Polish influence eastward into Lithuania and Russia and acquired Pomerania from the Teutonic Knights, a group which had been established during the Crusades and which were none too pacific! During his long reign, law was codified, castles were fortified, and minority groups were given protection.

Following Casimir's death there was a delay of sixteen years (until 1386) before Polish nobles chose Jagello, grand duke of Lithuania, to rule and arranged his marriage to Jadwiga, the Polish princess. This new Jagiellonian dynasty lasted until 1572; it was Poland's Golden Age. It defeated the Teutonic Order at the Battle of Tannenburg (Grunwald) in 1410. Poland was united with Lithuania. Its borders extended from the Baltic on the north to the Black Sea in the south. However, the Polish political system began to devolve into decentralized rule by the nobility.

Sigismund I, the last of the Jagiello dynasty, presided over the Polish Renaissance. It was a period characterized by flourishing intellectual and artistic life and wealth from grain exports to western Europe. Sigismund granted religious freedom to Protestants and gave the Jewish community the right of self-government, thereby making Poland the most tolerant state in Europe.

After Sigismund's death the *Rzeczpospolita* (Republican Commonwealth) had a system of elective monarchy and a *sejm* in which every noble had a vote. While the power of the monarchs (some of them foreigners) was limited by the nobility in Poland, they sought greater influence abroad--through intervention and war.

Beginning in1648 Poland was attacked by Ukrainian Cossaks, Tartars, Turks and Russians. In 1655 the Swedes laid waste to the whole country. King John Sobieski regained some of Poland's prestige as a European power when his army defeated the Turks at Vienna in 1683. The first three decades of the eighteenth century found Poland as the battleground for two international conflicts, the Great Northern War and the War of the Polish Succession.

Stanislaus II, the last king of Poland, was a puppet of Catherine II of Russia. Anti-Russian sentiment and the support of France resulted in an alliance of Polish nobles, the Confederation of Bar.

Three successive partitions (1772, 1793, and 1795) of the country among Prussia, Austria, and Russia resulted in the Poland's disappearance from the map of Europe. After the first partition, in which Poland lost almost one-third of its territory, the country moved forward into the democratic experiment begun in America. The Constitution of May 3, 1791 granted political rights to burghers and peasants; established the concepts of "people's sovereignty"; and provided for the separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. It is a product of the same intellectual and political climate as our own U.S. Constitution. However, the reforms encompassed by the May 3 Constitution prompted the second partition. Finally, the unsuccesful national insurrection led by Thaddeus Kosciuszko in 1794 resulted in the third partition and the elimination of Poland as an independent nation.

Foreign rule did not sit gently on Polish shoulders. Bloody uprisings took place in 1830 and 1863. There was gradual "Russification" in the Russian sector. Schooling was in Russian, as was higher education. In the 1870's the German chancellor Otto von Bismarck sought to eliminate Polish language and culture in the Prussian-occupied lands. The Prussians did, however, develop the skills of Polish workers through expansion of the economy. In contrast, the Austrians permitted the use of Polish as the teaching language but kept their sector in poverty. The massive emigration of the late-nineteenth century came mostly from this southern part of Poland.

At the beginning of the twentieth century various groups of political activists disputed how to seek political independence. Instead, independence for Poland was the product of the dissolution of the Russian, German, and Austrian empires at the end of World War I. It was Woodrow Wilson and his Fourteen Points which provided the basis for the rebirth of the Polish state.

Joseph Pilsudski was the dominant political figure in Poland during the 1920's and 30's. While the Treaty of Versailles (1919) drew the borders, there remained a dispute with Russia over the eastern border. The Polish-Soviet War in 1920 resulted in boundary concessions to Poland under the Treaty of Riga in 1921. A republican constitution was adopted in the same year, but Pilsudski took dictatorial power in 1926. When he died in 1935, a military junta took over.

The inter-war period was marked by remarkable achievements in modernizing the country's resources and schooling its people. At the same time, however, there were growing ethnic and social divisions, accentuated by the world-wide Depression of the 1930's. However, the greatest threat to Poland was outside its borders.

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland and began World War II. On September 17, the Soviet Union invaded from the east. Poland was divided between them under the Nazi-Soviet Pact which had been secretly signed in August. When Germany attacked Russia in 1941, all Poland was under German rule. Massacres, starvation, labor camps, and death camps decimated the population. Many labor and death camps were established on Polish soil by the Nazis as they set about using their conquered peoples as workers and the source of booty. About 6 million Poles (including some 3 million Polish Jews)--along with millions more of Jews of other nationalities, gypsies, homosexuals, the sick and retarded, and political opponents--were killed by the Nazi forces.

Similarly, the Russians removed close to 2 million Poles from territories east of the Bug River, sending them to Kazakhstan, Siberia, and the Soviet Far East. Massacres of Polish prisoners of war have been documented. There was some moderation of Soviet policies when the Germans attacked Russia. Some Poles were permitted to leave the Soviet Union to join other Allied armies, and Stalin organized Polish units to defend the USSR.

When Soviet forces drove the Germans out of eastern Poland, the Russians set up a pro-Soviet provisional government in Lublin in July 1944. Soviet and Polish armies entered Berlin in May 1945. Agreements among the Allies placed Poland in the Soviet sphere of influence.

In Poland, government-controlled elections in 1947 gave the Communists complete control. It was not until 1948 that the anti-Communist resistance was overcome in

the country. At that time a rigid police state was established. In 1952 Poland became a people's republic based on on the Soviet model. This ended in 1989.

Poland's borders had been redrawn as a result of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. It was deprived of its eastern lands, but compensated with former German territories in the west. The western border, the Oder-Neisse line, was recognized as permanent by East Germany and Poland in 1950, but not accepted by West Germany until 1971.

Civic oppression or deterioration of the economy were the causes of civil disturbances against the Communist regimes during every postwar decade. The gravest crisis took place in 1980 when an alliance was formed between factory workers, miners, farmers, and those opposing the government on human- rights grounds. The Solidarity labor union created the first independent social and political movement in postwar Eastern Europe. Its demands for democratic reforms led to the imposition of martial law in December 1981 and the imprisonment of many Solidarity activists. The movement went underground and remained a force, increasing its influence after the release of the Solidarity leadership in 1986.

The beginning of the Gorbachev era in the Soviet Union in March 1985 was recognized as an opening. The Polish opposition exploited the lessening tension in the region, the optimism engendered by the visits of Pope John Paul II, and the deepening economic recession. Round-table talks took place in 1989 which secured political concessions: Solidarity was re-legalized and parliament and the presidency were to be reorganized. Limited-free parliamentary elections took place in which Solidarity candidates won almost every seat for which they could contend.

After Wojciech Jaruzelski was narrowly re-elected president, he offered Tadeusz Mazowiecki of Solidarity the premiership. Mazowiecki initiated the transition to a free-market economy, the immediate results of which were increased economic hardship and disruption.

On December 9, 1990, Lech Walesa won the first direct free presidential election in Poland's history. The free 1992 parliamentary elections returned power to metamorphosized former-Communists and Peasant Party members.

Since 1991 Poland's economy has shown signs of improvement. Industrial production and exports are up and inflation has lessened. However, Poland's

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economy continues to have severe unemployment problems (a phenomenenon not permitted under the former, full-employment economy) and budget deficits.

SECTION III

FINE ARTS

THE HISTORY OF POLISH ART

Throughout its history, Poland, located in the center of Europe, has served as a cultural bridge between the East and the West. This was true even in ancient pre-historic times, then in the various periods of European history, such as the Renaissance. It continues to be true today, especially after the collapse of communism. Poland's rich heritage, which spans the ancient proto-Slavic times and a thousand years of recorded history, has produced culture and art which is both intertwined with Poland's history and which has a universal value, reflecting Poland's multicultural tradition.

The historical periods into which this span of Polish culture is traditionally divided include: Prehistoric, Romanesque (Early Christian), Gothic (Medieval), Renaissance, Baroque, Enlightenment, and Modern Poland (19th-20th century), which includes many subperiods from Romanticism (first half of 19th century) to Contemporary (after World War II). All of these periods, which co-incide with the periods of West European culture, on Polish soil had their own unique development, reflecting the conjunction of many cultural influences.

Prehistoric Period

In ancient times, several Slavic tribes lived on the territory of present day Poland. These Slavic tribes also had contact with other ancient cultures, including Celtic, Scandinavian (Germanic), and even ancient Greece and Rome. The ancient trade route called the "Amber Trail" led through these Slavic lands to the Baltic Sea, and archeologists have found many ancient Roman artifacts and coins along the route of this trail. Each of the Slavic tribes developed its own forms of art, the remains of which can still be found today. For example, in the west of Poland archeologists have completely restored a complete prehistoric town, Biskupin, dating back to the fifth century B.C. This town was constructed entirely in wood, and amazingly parts of the wooden construction survived through the ages to the extent that we were able to restore the original layout of the town. It is a very interesting example of prehistoric urban planning, which assumes an egalitarian social structure. Another example is the Sleza mountain in present day Silesia. This mountain was sacred to the residents of that region, who placed monumental sculptures along the path to the summit of the mountain. These are unique works of prehistoric art on a European scale, because at this time no other place in Northern Europe had developed the art of monumental sculpture.

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Romanesque (Early Christian)

By the year 966 A.D., Poland existed not only as a tribe but as a political state. This was the year in which the prince of Poland, Mieszko, adopted Chritianity for his nation. In the history of Polish culture, this was a watershed, because it brought Poland into the fold of Western Europe and under the cultural influence of the Western European Christian nations whcih had formed during the several centuries since the dissolution of the Roman Empire. The architectural style which was adopted in Poland during these early Christian times was Romanesque: a style which developed under late Roman influence in France under Charlemagne, and which came to Poland via the German lands (Holy Roman Empire) and Bohemia. This style still bears some similarity to the buildings of ancient Rome: round rotundas, palatios, columns, tripartite windows. It was used for church and government buildings, and was the first time that stone rather than wood was used in Polish architecture.

The adoption of Christianity introduced an overwhelming new cultural influence. The old pagan culture was often subsumed by Christianity rather than exterminated. For example, on the sacred Sleza mountain, sculptures depicting the Stations of the Cross were placed not far from the original pagan sculptures. Another example of the incorporation of pagan elements were the magical purses called "kaptorga", which were worn in accordance with old pagan beliefs but which were decorated with Christian motifs. Also, the earliest churches were built in the same spots as old pagan places of worship. Pagan symbols were given a new Christian interpretation: for example, the pagan tree worship was reinterpreted in the context of the Chritian symbol of the "Tree of Life". Christian culture was adopted in Poland, with influences from the West. For example, the art of medieval manuscript illumination flourished, and many of the monks who worked on these manuscripts came to Poland from Western Europe.

Gothic (Medieval) Period

By the time of the Gothic period, which in Poland lasted from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, Poland was fully integrated into Western European culture. This was a time of explosive growth for architecture, especially churches and urban planning. The growth of the oldest Polish cities, which are to this day major are cultural centers, dates back to this period: Cracow, Wroclaw, Poznan, Gdansk. Cracow was by then the capital of Poland, and many of its architectural monuments date

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back to this period, including the first construction of the Wawel Royal Castle. The Polish Gothic architectural style is influenced mainly by Northern Europe, for example Germany; however, in the construction of Gothic churches and castles, Polish Gothic used brick rather than stone. In painting, the Polish Gothic style experienced significant Italian and Dutch influence.

Rennaisance

The height of the Rennaisance in Poland was in the sixteenth century. This was called Poland's "Golden Age", the cultural and political development of the Polish Republic. During this time, Poland developed political thought and legislation which guaranteed human rights such as freedom of religion. This encouraged the migration of people of other nations to Poland, which may be compared to the later emigration for reasons of religious freedom to America. Poland was also at the center of trade routes, at the intersection between East and west. As a result of its political freedom and economic prosperity, many people of different origins settled in Poland, for example Jews, Protestants from Germany and Holland, Italians, Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Lithuanians, Tatars, and Gypsies. As a political class, the Polish nobility gained in importance, which in the next period, Baroque, led to the unique political system of the elected monarchy.

Poland during the Renaissance was truly international in flavor. In 1569, Poland and Lithuania signed a treaty of political union, and as a result the Polish-Lithuanian Republic was geographically the largest country in Europe other than Russia, and included also Byelorussia and parts of present-day Ukraine. Many Italian architects worked in Poland. In the first half of the sixteenth century, Poland had an Italian queen, Bona Sforza, the second wife of King Sigismund the Old, who imported Italian culture, artists and customs into Poland. The Polish style of painting in the Renaissance was influenced by the Germans and the Dutch. Polish language and literature flowered in the works of Mikolaj Rej and Jan Kochanowski, who both followed the European movement of development of literature in the vernacular European languages, as opposed to Latin. Polish cultural models were followed by other Central European nations; for example, the Wawel Royal Castle, rebuilt by Italian architects in the Renaissance style, served as a model for the construction of the royal castle in Buda, Hungary (the future Budapest). Poland developed distinctive new elements in its architecture of this period, for example the architecture of the Polish manor house, chapel, and tomb

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stone. Polish Renaissance style, called "northern", often combined late Gothic elements, unlike its Mediterranean counterpart. Polish science also flourished during the Renaissance, thanks to the rich cultural connections between Poland and Western Europe. The astronomer Mikolaj Kopernik (Copernicus), who studied at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow and at the Italian universities in Bologna, Padua and Ferrara, discovered that the earth moves around the sun, and thereby also set in motion the entire movement of modern science which started in the Renaissance.

Baroque Period

In the seventeenth century architecture continued to develop during the Baroque period. Much of the church architecture which survives in Poland to this day is either Baroque, or Gothic with Baroque interiors, which were rebuilt in the seventeenth century. Two of the most beautiful examples of this architecture are the monastery of Jasna Gora in Czestochowa, which houses the famous shrine of the "Black Madonna" icon, and the Ostra Brama shrine in Vilnius, Lithuania. The Baroque architecture of palaces, churches, and townhouses, flourished especially in the areas of Poland, Lithuania, Byelorussia and Ukraine where, following the union of Poland and Lithuania, the political class of the Polish nobility and aristocracy was strongest. This integration of cultures was also reflected in the development of a uniquely Polish style of portrait painting, which depicted the Polish nobleman in a characteristic costume called "kontusz", which showed definite oriental influences. This style of painting also reflected the psychology of the nobility, emphasizing the qualities of joviality, prosperity, and patriotism.

Enlightenment

The Enlightenment in Europe was a period of dynamic growth in the sciences and in the arts. Many cultural institutions which survive to this day were founded at this time, such as the Academie Francaise in Paris. In Poland, French and British influences were especially prominent in this period. As an example of the cultural spirit of the Enlightenment, we can take King Stanislaw August Poniatowski, the last king of Poland, who reigned from 1764 to 1795. He was the foremost sponsor of the arts and sciences in Poland, and founded the National Museum of Art and the Academy of Fine Arts, as well as the National Education Commission. He promoted the development of historical painting, and he invited Western painters, such as Bernardo Bellotto Canaletto and Marcelli Bacciarelli, to paint scenes and portraits of contemporary Poland. Canaletto is known

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for his paintings of Warsaw. He also sponsored many Polish painters, who received their training in Western European cultural centers, such as Paris, Rome, Dresden, and Vienna. The foremost of these Polish artists was Jan Piotr Norblin, who painted in the style of the Watteau School. The Enlightenment architectural style was characterized by classicism. The king's summer palaces in the Warsaw parks of Ujazdow and Lazienki were built in this style, as well as many palaces and manor houses belonging to the nobility. The British influence was also felt in the design of these residences, and especially in the style of the English garden.

Modern Poland (19th-20th centuries)

Poland's struggle for independence and political and cultural autonomy. Poland lost its independence in 1795, regained it in 1918, lost it again during World War II (1939-1945), and regained it only partially during the period of communism (1945-1989), during which the Polish communist state was technically independent, but ideologically under the domination of the Soviet Union. This dramatic history is at the core of the Polish cultural experience during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This modern period in art and culture is subdivided into many subperiods: Romanticism, Impressionism, Symbolism, Expressionism, Historicism, Art Nouveau, Formism, Cubism, Futurism, Constructivism, Avant-garde, World War II, Socialist Realism, and the Contemporary perThe most important factor during the last two centuries of Polish history is iod, which is a return to the current traditions of Western European art.

During the nineteenth century, Polish art and culture followed different paths of development under the three partitions of the occupying powers (Russia, Prussia, and Austria-Hungary). The governments of Russia and Prussia were repressive to Polish cultural institutions. Cracow, which geographically was incorporated into the Austro-Hungarian empire, became the main Polish cultural center. Polish artists during the Romantic period focused on the question of the maintenance of Polish national identity. The historical paintings of Jan Matejko and Artur Grottger are wonderful examples of this patriotic vision, depicting scenes from Polish history and national mythology. Many Polish artists and intellectuals at this time were dispersed in the major Western European cultural centers. The composer Fryderyk Chopin spent much of his life in France. Polish impressionist painters, such as Wladyslaw Slewinski and Olga Boznanska, also worked in Paris. In Austria, approximately 15% of the works of Art Nouveau were created by Polish artists. In Poland, Art Nouveau took a characteristically Polish form, inspired by elements of Polish folk art. This

was part of a movement called "Young Poland", whose aim was the rejuvenation of Polish national identity, and which was influential in painting, literature, and music. The most versatile and innovative artist of Young Poland was Stanislaw Wyspianski, who as an artist worked in many media, including painting, pastels, and stained glass, and was also a playwright and stage designer. Some of the artistic trends which emerged during the nineteenth century, such as Impressionism, retained significant vitality far into the twentieth century.

Having regained its independence after over a hundred years of partitions by foreign powers, Polish culture underwent a period of dynamic growth and renewal during the period between the First and Second World War (1918-1939). Poland participated with great success in the modernist movement of the European avant-garde. For example, Polish artists won the most awards (172) at the 1925 International Exposition of Decorative Arts in Paris. This success was a consequence of the Polish artistic movement called Formism, which created its own interpretation of European styles such as Cubism, Futurism, and Expressionism. Formism laid the foundations of several different avant-garde movements in art, which continued after World War II. During the inter-war period of independence, the Russian avant-garde also exerted an influence on Polish artists, some of whom, for example Kazimierz Malewicz (Casimir Malevich), participated in the artistic movements in Russia during and after the Russian Revolution. Several Polish artists who took part in the Russian avant-garde, for example Wladyslaw Strzeminski and Katarzyna Kobro, brought the style of this avant-garde to Poland in the late 1920's and early 1930's. These dynamic developments were brought to an end by the outbreak of World War II in 1939.

The outbreak of World War II, followed by Nazi occupation, meant the elimination of all free and open cultural life in Poland. Museums, art galleries, and universities were closed down. The Nazi policy was aimed against Polish culture and those who contributed to it; all of them, together with the Polish intelligentsia in general (e.g., teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists), were the subject of the sharpest repressive measures, which however did not produce the expected results. Art continued to be produced even in the prisons, ghettoes, and concentration camps. This wartime art constitutes a very special chapter in the history of Polish culture. Over five hundred painters, sculptors, graphic artists and over three hundred architects paid with their lives for their brave resistance and anti-Nazi activity. The post-war exhibition "Warsaw Accuses", which opened on May 3, 1945, in the National Museum of Art in Warsaw, was a

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monument to the losses sustained by Polish culture.

After World War II, Poland was politically incorporated into the communist block of countries dominated by the Soviet Union. The communist ideology, however, never truly came to dominate Polish cultural life. Its historical traditions were too strong, and the nation was too experienced in resisting the domination of a foreign power, as it had done during the nineteenth century, and again during World War II. The style of Socialist Realism, which for many years dominated Soviet art, was only adopted in Poland during the height of the Stalinist period (1948-1955). After that, Poland culturally, if not politically, rejoined the movements characteristic of Western Europe. This was true not only of painting, but also, very importantly, of film and theater, which became important vehicles of cultural expression and political protest. Polish film and theater directors, such as Andrzej Wajda and Jerzy Grotowski, and, more recently, Krzysztof Kieslowski, have achieved international renown. In the sphere of architecture, the development of secular architecture was restricted by the political and economic system, producing ugly mass socialist housing projects. However, church architecture was allowed to develop in the private sector, which was not as restricted by the communist centrally planned economy. The Catholic Church was a powerful counter-force to the communist system. Contemporary church architecture in Poland was developed more widely than in Western Europe, and is comparable to the development of modern church architecture in the United States. By comparison, contemporary church architecture was non-existent elsewhere in the communist block. During the contemporary period, Poland became internationally influential in the sphere of many arts, including tapestry, graphic design, and sculpture. In 1989, Poland regained its political freedom, and has now rejoined the group of Western European democratic countries. The new situation of democracy and free market in Poland have created a new set of political and economic conditions for the development of art, which present new challenges and opportunities to Polish artists. Given Poland's rich cultural tradition, these new opportunities should once again produce a period of dynamic growth and participation in European and global culture.

Malgorzata (Gosia) Koscielak, Ph.D.

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REFERENCE LIST

CONTEMPORARY POLISH ARTISTS

PAINTING
Roman Opalka, Ryszard Winiarski, Alfons Mazurkiewicz, Zbigniew Dlubak, Stefan Gierowski, Adam Marczynski, Jan Chwalczyk, Wanda Golkowska, Wojciech Fangor, Zbigniew Gostomski, Jan Switka, Antoni Falat, Jan Dobkowski, Marek Sapetto, Teresa Pagowska, Jerzy Stajuda, Zdzislaw Beksinski, Jan Tarasin, Jerzy Tchorzewski, Jonasz Stern,Tadeusz Brzozowski, Kazimierz Mikulski, Piotr Potworowski, Aleksandra Jachtoma, Stanislaw Fijalkowski, Krzysztof Wodiczko

SCULPTURE
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Leszek Rozga, Andrzej Pietsch, Jacek Gaj, Mieczyslaw Wejman, Henryk Tomaszewski, Jerzy Panek, Izabella Gustowska, Kiejstut Bereznicki, Antoni Starczewski, Franciszek Starowiejski, Eugeniusz Get-Stankiewicz, Tadeusz Trepkowski, Jerzy Grabowski

GLASS AND CERAMICS
Anna Malicka-Zamorska, Wladyslaw Garnik, Hanna Zulawska, Ryszard Surejewski, Maria Fietkiewicz, Henryk Lula, Stanislaw Szyba, Mieczyslaw Zdanowicz, Irena Halko, Ewa Mehl, Krystyna Cybinska, Irena Lipska-Zworska, Julia Kotarbinska, Antoni Starczeski, Rudolf Krzywiec, Henryk Albin Tomaszewski, Barbara Urbanska-Miszczyk, Ryszard Regulinski, Ludwik Kiczura

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THEATRE
Erwin Axer, Kazimierz Dejmek, Jerzy Grotowski, Jerzy Grzegorzewski, Adam Hanuszkiewicz, Jerzy Jarodzki, Tadeusz Kantor, Jozef Szajna, Konrad Swinarski

FILM
Andrzej Wajda, Roman Polanski, Krzysztof Zanussi, Agnieszka Holland, Krzysztof Kieslowski

MUSIC
Woytowicz Stefania, Tadeusz Baird, Krzysztof Penderecki, Henryk Gorecki, Witold Lutoslawski, Grzegorz Fitelberg, Grazyna Bacewicz, Wojciech Kilar, Stefan Kisielewski, Jan Krenz, Boguslaw Schaffer, Kazimierz Serocki, Andrzej Panufnik

Wilmette Public Schools District 39

ALTAR OF OUR LADY WITH THE SCENE OF THE UNICORN FROM THE CHURCH OF ST. ELIZABETH IN WROCLAW, 1470 (Detail)

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Marcelli Bacciarelli: PORTRAIT OF IZABELA LUBOMIRSKA (1757)

Wilmette Public Schools District 39

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Jan Matejko: KING STEPHEN BATORY AT PSKOW (Detail, 1872)

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Jacek Malczewski:
POLISH HAMLET: PORTRAIT OF ALEKSANDER WIELOPOLSKI (1903)

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Kazimierz Stabrowski: Stained-glass Background -
PEACOCK (Portrait of Zofia Borucinska, 1908)

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Alina Szapocznikow: MULTIPLE PORTRAIT (sculpture) 1965

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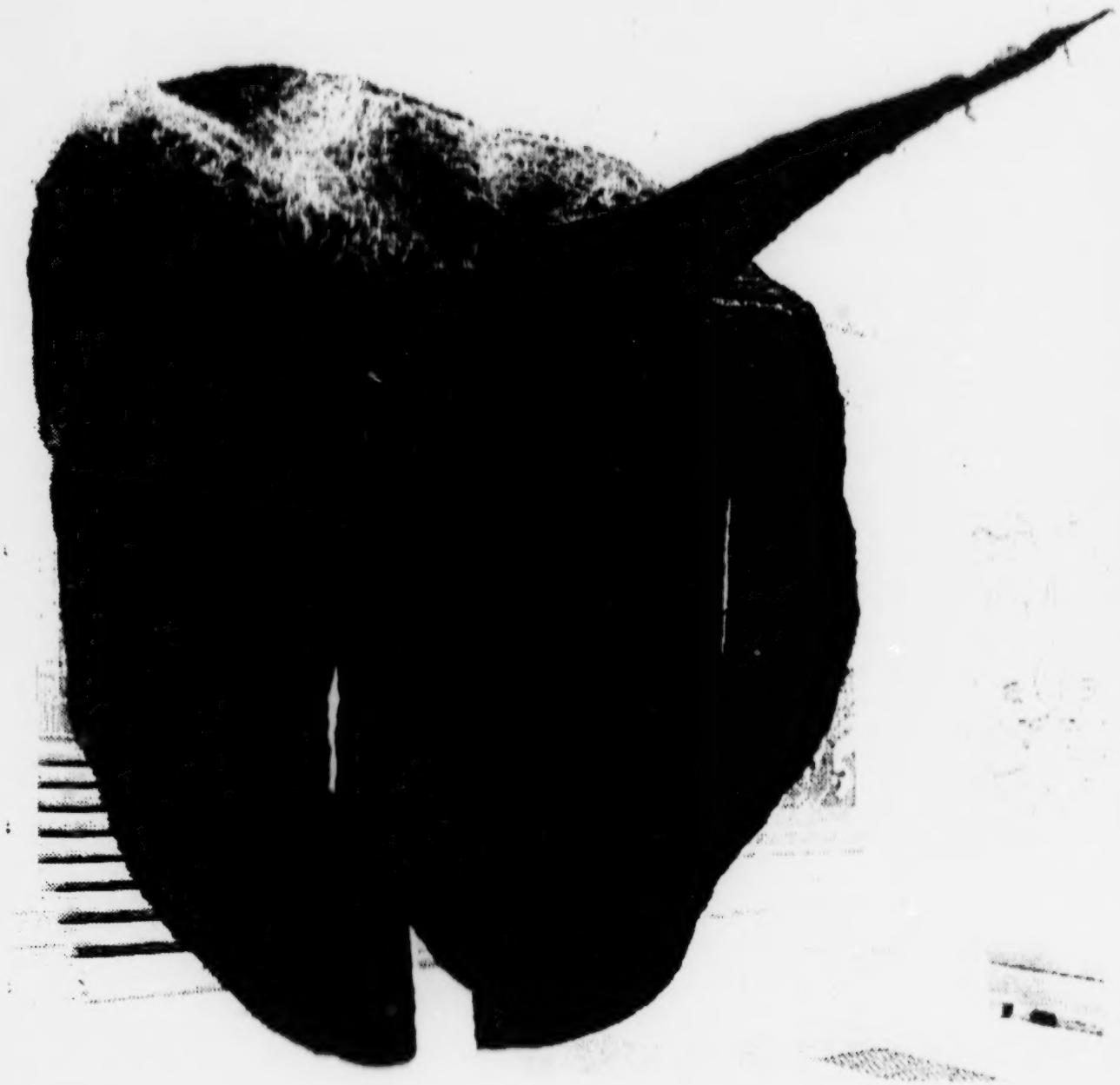

Magdalena Abakanowicz: RED ABAKAN (tapestry) 1968

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Stanislaw Fijalkowski: TELL TRUTH (linocut) 1973

Wilmette Public Schools District 39

Jan Chwalczyk, REPRODUCER OF LIGHT L (1977)

Cracow, WAWEL CATHEDRAL

Wilmette Public Schools District 39

Wroclaw, TOWN HALL, Fourteenth - Early Sixteenth Century

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SECTION IV

RESOURCES

BACKGROUND RESOURCES
ART AND ARCHITECTURE

BOOKS

Banas, Pawel. Contemporary Polish Glass and Ceramics. Warsaw: Arcady Press, 1990.

Gredzicki, August. Polish Theatre Directors. Warsaw: Interpress, 1979.
An overview of Polish contemporary theatre and the various artistic trends and avant-garde experiments. (Directors Axer, Dejmek, Grotowski, Grzegorzewski, Hanuszkiewicz, Jarodzki, Kantor, Swinarski, and Wajda are represented.)

Kostrowicki, Jerzy. Poland: Nature, Settlement, Architecture. Warsaw: Arkady Press, 1973.
This regional look at Poland presents descriptions of the geology, topography, history and architecture of the country. Many photographs have descriptive notes.

Morawinska, Agnieszka, ed. Nineteenth Century Polish Painting. New York: National Academy of Design, 1988.

Suchodolski, Maria & Bogdan. Poland: Nation and Art: A History of the Nation's Awareness and Its Expression in Art. Warsaw: Arkady Press, 1989.
Photographs and discussion of medieval to contemporary art in Poland.

Zanozinski, Jerzy. Contemporary Polish Painting. Warsaw: Arcady Press, 1975.

PERIODICALS

Art & Business. Poznan: Wydawnictwo, ul. Libelta 26, 61-707 Poznan, Poland.
A bilingual periodical dealing with Polish art and antiques, available in Polish bookstores.

COOKBOOKS

Jones, Bridget. Recipies from a Polish Kitchen. New York: Gallery Books, (n.d.).
Illustrated with photographs of elegant presentation.

Ochorowicz-Monatowa, Marja. Polish Cookery. New York: Crown Publishers, 1958.
A modern adaptation of the bible of Polish cookery, The Universal Cookbook, first published at the turn of the century.

Polanie Editorial Staff, Ed. Treasured Polish Recipies for Americans. Minneapolis: Polanie Publishing Company, 1983.
Reprinted many times, this is a time-honored resource for Polish recipies.

West, Karen. The Best of Polish Cooking. New York: Hippocrene Books, (n.d.).
Woodcuts are used as illustrations.

Wirkowski, Eugeniusz. Cooking the Polish-Jewish Way. Warsaw: Interpress, 1988.
Helpful description of Jewish dietary laws. Measurements are metric.

Zeranska, Alina. The Art of Polish Cooking. Gretna: Pelican Publishing, 1992.
Discusses Polish menus and customs on Polish holidays as well as presenting recipies for Polish foods.

ETHNOGRAPHY

BOOKS

Dabrowska, Grazyna. Tancujze Dobrze, Tance Polskie. (Dance Well, Polish Dances.) Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Szkolne I Pedagogiczne, 1991.
The text is in Polish, but the book includes diagrams of choreography, words and music to songs, and illustrations of regional dances.

Frys-Pietraszkowski, Ewa et al. Folk Art in Poland. Warsaw: Arcady Press, 1988
This book is a comprehensive survey of folk art and artists with descriptions of techniques and many photographs.

Knab, Sophie. Polish Herbs, Flowers and Folk Medicine. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1995.
Lists herbs, plants and flowers and illuminates Polish garden heritage.

Schauss, Hans J. Contemporary Polish Folk Artists. New York: Hippocrene Press, (n.d.).
Twenty-four masters of folk art speak about their work.

VIDEOS

The Consulate of the Republic of Poland in Chicago has a number of teaching/performance videos demonstrating regional folk dances. Regional costumes, scenery, and folk arts are also showcased. The Consulate anticipates that the entire series of more than 50 videos will be available for loan soon. See the ***Cultural Resources*** *section of this Guide for further information.*

Hoffman, Jerzy. Mazowsze, the Polish Song and Dance Ensemble. 1971. Color 40 mins.

See the ***Commercial Resources*** *section in this Guide for a list of retail video outlets. Other titles of interest may be found there.*

HISTORY/GEOGRAPHY

BOOKS

Bukowczyk, John J. And My Children Did Not Know Me: A History of the Polish Americans. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1987.

Davies, Norman. God's Playground: A History of Poland. New York: Columbia University Press, 1981.

_____. Heart of Europe: A Short History of Poland. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1984.

Kuniczak, W. S. My Name is Million: An Illustrated History of the Poles in America. New York: Doubleday, 1978.

Pogonowski, Iwo. Poland, A Historical Atlas. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1987.
This unique work provides and expanded outline of Polish history, thematic chronologies, 180 annotated maps and 14 diagrams.

Szymanski, Leszek. Casimir Pulaski: A Polish Hero for America. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1993.
A biography drawn from original sources and eyewitness accounts of the "Father of the American Cavalry."

Toor, Rachel. The Polish Americans. The People of North America, New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1988.
Discusses the history, culture, and religion of the Poles, factors encouraging immigration, and their acceptance as an ethnic group in North America.

Wrobel, Paul. Our Way: Family, Parish, and Neighborhood in a Polish-American Community. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1979.

Zamoyski, Adam. The Polish Way: A Thousand Year History of the Poles and Their Culture. New York: Franklin Watts, 1988.
This "illustrated history of Poland from the tenth century to the present day tells of Poland's achievement as a European nation ....the history of progressive laws protecting personal liberty...." Good maps, charts and genealogical tables are included.

FILMS AND VIDEOS

Poland, An Unforgettable Nation. Videocassette. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1993. (Color 31 mins.)

The Polish Americans. The People of North America, Videocassette. Library Video, 1993. (Grades 4-10)
Social Studies School Series Catalogue # LV 255V-14
Based on the book of the same name.

The Struggles for Poland. Videocassettes. New York: WNET Educational Broadcasting Corporation, 1988. (5 tapes)

The Consulate of Poland in Chicago has a sizable collection of videos which are available for loan. A list of video titles can be obtained from the Cultural Department of the Consulate. The collection includes documentaries, information about Poland, and films. While some are compatible with NTSC system VCR's some are in the PAL/SECAM system standard in Poland. Some videos are in Polish, some have English subtitles, and some are in English.

See the ***Commercial Resources*** *section in this Guide for a list of retail video outlets. Other titles of interest may be found there.*

MUSEUMS

The Polish Museum of America has a large collection of historical photographs, memorabilia, documents, and costumes.

See the ***Cultural Resources*** *section of this Guide for addresses and further information.*

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Consulate of the Republic of Poland in Chicago has over fifty portfolios of photographs available for loan. Most of the photographs are approximately 11"x14". A list of the portfolio titles is available from the Cultural Department of the Consulate. Captions are in Polish, but plans are being made for translation into English. In addition, the photographs may soon be scanned so that they will be more readily accessible.

Books of photographs of historic cities and regions of Poland are easily found in the Polish bookstores of the Chicago area.

TIME LINE - IMMIGRATION

Lefcowitz, Eric. The United States Immigration History Timeline. New York: Aramark Corporation, 1990.
Order from: Ellis Island National Monument
New York, New York 10004

LITERATURE

Language Bridges. (A bilingual Polish-English literary quarterly)
Subscriptions available from:
P.O. Box 850792
Richardson, TX 75085-0792
The magazine includes a variety of articles, prose, and poetry on all aspects of Polish life, history, literature, and the Polish language.

Lipinski, Miroslaw, ed. and trans. Treasury of Polish Love Poems Quotations and Proverbs. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1995.
Bilingual, includes 144 selections by 44 authors. Also available on audio tape.

Milosz, Czeslaw. The History of Polish Literature. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983.

_____. The Witness of Poetry. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1983.
Two classics by a Nobel Prize winning author.

Powaga, Wiesiek, ed. and trans. The Dedalus Book of Polish Fantasy. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1995.
The devil in Polish fantastic literature. Includes works of 19th and 20th century writers.

Young Poets of a New Poland. London: Forest Books, 1993.
Polish poetry of the 1980's and 90's.

MUSIC

BOOKS

Polish Music. Warsaw: PWN Polish Scientific Publishers, 1985.
A survey of Polish music from the Middle Ages to the present.

AUDIO

The works of classical composers and artists (Chopin, Gorecki , Szymanowski, Moniuszko, Wieniawski, Penderecki, Lutoslawska, Lutoslawski, Paderewski, Zimmerman, and Danczowska, etc.) can be found in large American music stores. Contemporary Polish popular music is more likely found in music stores in Polish neighborhoods.

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INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES

ART REPRODUCTIONS

The Polish Heritage Art Calendar. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1995.

BOOKS

CHILDREN'S NON-FICTION

Bailey, Donna. Poland. Where We Live, Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1990.

Birch, Beverly. Marie Curie: The Polish Scientist Who Discovered Radium and Its Life-Saving Properties. People Who Have Helped the World, Milwaukee: Gareth Stevens Inc., 1988.

Greene, Carol. Poland. Enchantment of the World, Chicago: Children's Press, 1983.
Describes the history, geography, industry, and culture of Poland. Contains lists of prominent Poles in the Arts and Sciences, common phrases in English/Polish, and presents an historical timeline of the rulers of Poland.

Heale, Jay. Poland. Children of the World, Set Two. Milwaukee: Gareth Stevens Inc., 1992.

Knab, Sophie. Polish Traditions, Customs and Folklore. New York: Hippocrene Books Inc., 1992.

Lye, Keith. Take a Trip to Poland. London: Franklin Watts Ltd: 1984.
Provides a very brief overview of Polish geography, history, and culture.

Madison, Arnold. Polish Greats. New York: David McKay Co. Inc., 1980.
Thirteen Polish heroes from Queen Jadwiga to Pope John Paul II are profiled.

McKay, Donald. Our Global Village: Poland. St. Louis: Milliken Publishing Co., 1994. (Grades 1-4)

Pfeiffer, Christine. Poland, Land of Freedom Fighters. Discovering Our Heritage, Minneapolis: Dillon Press, 1991.
Discusses the people, traditions, folkways, holidays, family life, food, schools, sports, recreation, and history of Poland.

Poland is My Home. My Home Country, Milwaukee: Gareth Stevens Publishing, 1992.

Popescu, Julian. Let's Visit Poland. London: Burke Publishing Co. Ltd., Pegasus House, 1984.

Schimpff, Jill Wagner. Open Sesame (Slownik Obrazkowy). New York: Oxford Press, 1994.
An English-Polish picture dictionary.

CHILDREN'S NON-FICTION - POLISH LANGUAGE

Atlas Ogromnego Swiata. Ilus. A. Labrie. Montreal: Tremont Publications Inc., 1992.
A large hardboard children's atlas of the world written in Polish.

The Renyi Polish Picture Dictionary. Toronto: Editions Renyi Inc., 1991.
This is a Polish-English picture dictionary.

CHILDREN'S FICTION- ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Anstruther, F.C. Old Polish Legends. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1991.
Eleven legends which recall "ancient beautiful times," known by every Polish child.

Carey, Valerie. Tsugele's Broom. New York: Harper Collins, 1993.
A picture book about a little girl who vows not to marry unless she meets a man as reliable as her broom.

Carman, Rochelle A. Stanley the Sleuth Uncovers the Story of Casimir Pulaski. Elk Grove, IL : DanNiall Publishing, 1994.
This publisher lists other teaching materials and presentations available on request.
For information write to: *DanNiall Publishing,*
P.O. Box 92291,
Elk Grove, IL. 60009-2291

Contoski, Josepha K. Bocheck in Poland. Minneapolis: Polanie Publishing Co., (n.d.)

Domanska, Janina. King Krakus and the Dragon. New York: Greenwillow Books: A Division of Wm. Morrow & Co.Inc., 1979.
This is the legend of the dragon of Krakow.

Drucker, Malka and Halperin. Jacob's Rescue: A Holocaust Story. New York: Bantam Books, 1993.
Based on a true story, the book captures the spirit of sacrifice and love that brought people of different religions together.

Fairy Tales of the Slav Peasants and Herdsmen. Iowa City: Penfield Press, 1994.

Haviland, Virginia. Favorite Fairy Tales Told in Poland. New York: Wm Morrow, 1994.

Kelly, Eric P. The Trumpeter of Krakow. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1966.
This tells the legend of the trumpeter and the story of a later hero.

_____. Polish Legends and Tales. New York: Polish Publishing Society of America Inc., 1971.
Available at the Portage-Cragin branch of the Chicago Public Library on Belmont Avenue.

Kuniczak, W. S. The Glass Mountain: Twenty Six Ancient Polish Folk Tales and Fables. New York: Hippocrene Books Inc., 1992.

Laird, Christa. Shadow of the Wall. New York: Greenwillow Books, 1990.
A story in which a true hero of Poland, Janos Karczak, is central.

Lownsbery, Eloise. Marta the Doll. New York: Longmans Green and Company, 1959.
Traditional Polish illustrations highlight a story of warmth and family love.

Mark, Michael. Toba. Scarsdale, New York: Bradbury Press Inc., 1984.
_____. Toba at the Hands of a Thief. New York: Bradbury Press Inc., 1985.
A collection of stories about a little girl in Poland.

Porazinska, Janina. The Enchanted Book: A Tale From Krakow. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich,1987.

Sarna, Navte. Folk Tales of Poland. Apt Books, 1991.

Singer, Isaac Bashevis. The Fearsome Inn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967.
A magical tale set in old rural Poland. Singer, who has single-handedly made Yiddish a literary language, has written many books of similar settings.

Skurzynski, Gloria. Manwolf. New York: Clarion Books, 1981.
A suspenseful tale set in the Poland of the Middle Ages.

Slobodkin, Florence. Sarah Somebody. New York: Vanguard Press, 1969.
Nine year old Sarah longs to go to school in rural Poland at the turn of the century.

Suhl, Yuri. On the Other Side of the Gate. New York: Franklin Watts, 1975.
A novel about occupied Poland during World War II.

Tetmajer, Kazimierz P. Tales of the Tatras. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Publishing Co., 1979.

Uminski, Sigmund. Tales of Early Poland. Detroit: Endurance Press, 1968.
Available at the Portage-Cragin branch of the Chicago Public Library on Belmont Avenue.

Waszkelewicz-Clowes, Florence. ed. Polish Folk Legends. Polish American Journal, 1992.

CHILDREN'S FICTION - POLISH LANGUAGE

These books are chosen for inclusion here to show that familiar stories in American life are also available to Polish children in the Polish language.

Andersen, Hans Christian. Calineczka (Thumbelina). Agnes Vandewiele, trans., Lublin: Wydawnictwo Pawel Skokowski, 1993.

Chmielewska-Dryszel, Miroslawa, trans., Jas i Fasola (Jack and the Beanstalk). Warsaw: Geminis, 1994.

Milne, A. A. Kubus Puchatak (Winne the Pooh). B. Drozolowski, trans., Warsaw: Philip Wilson Publishing Co., 1994.

Vandewiele, Agnes, trans., Tom and Jerry. Lublin: Wydawnictwo Pawel Skokowski, 1993.

The Polonia Bookstore (see the ***Commercial Resources*** *section of this Guide) has many classic titles, such as Treasure Island, Tom Sawyer and The Secret Garden, which have been translated into Polish.*

ETHNOGRAPHY

HOLIDAY CUSTOMS

Knab, Sophie. Polish Traditions, Customs and Folklore. New York: Hippocrene Books Inc., 1992.

Polanie Editorial Staff Ed. Treasured Polish Christmas Customs and Traditions. Minneapolis: Polanie Publishing Company, 1984.

MUSIC

Contoski, Josepha. Treasured Polish Songs with English Translations. Minneapolis: Polanie Publishing Company, 1968.

Pawlowska, Harriet. Merrily We Sing. Detroit: Wayne State Press, 1983.

Polanie Editorial Staff, Ed. Treasured Polish Folk Rhymes, Songs and Games. Minneapolis: Polanie Publishing Company, 1976.

AUDIO

A selection of music on tape and/or compact disc is available in Polish music or book stores. See the ***Commercial Resources*** *section of this Guide.*

VIDEOS AND FILMS

Wigilia with Chef Ryszard. Videocassette. Sarasota, Florida: Polart, 1994.
Christmas foods and celebrations in Polish homes are described.

GUIDEBOOKS

Adamczewski, Jan. An Illustrated Guidebook to Cracow. Czechoslovakia: Interpress Publishers, (n.d.).
An illustrated guide to one of the most beautiful cities of Europe.

Dydynski, Krzysztof. Poland: A Travel Survival Kit. Australia; Lonely Planet Publications, 1993.
This book is full of history, maps, photos, and useful facts.

Horn, Alfred and Bozena Pietras, eds. Poland: Insight Guides. Singapore: APA Productions Ltd., Hofer Press Pte. Ltd., 1992.
This Guide thoroughly covers history, the arts, and culture of Poland. Beautifully illustrated.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Jablonski, M. Poland. Warsaw: Festina Publisher, 1994.
This is a collection showing the charm and romance of Poland.

Polska, Poland, Polen. Warsaw: Radwan, 1994.
A beautiful picture book of Poland with titles in Polish, English and German.

Ziemak, Ryszard. The Tatra Spell. Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Artystyczne, 1991.
Polish/English text accompanies photos of the Tatra Region.

OTHER RESOURCES

POLISH AIRLINES
LOT Polish Airlines
333 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Telephone 312-236-5501
The Airline can be a source for posters and information about Poland. Lot's onboard magazine also has many interesting bilingual articles about Poland.

POLISH NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE
333 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Telephone 312-236-9013
Printed and pictorial materials related to Poland are available.

There are many travel agencies that specialize in serving the Polish community which may also be a source for materials.

VIDEOS AND FILMS

Poland, An Unforgettable Nation. Videocassette. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1993. (Color 31 mins.)

The Polish Americans. People of North America, Videocassette. Library Video,1993. (Grades 4-10)
Social Studies School Series Catalogue # LV 255V-14
Based on the book of the same name .

*See the **Cultural Resources** section of this Guide for videos available from the Consulate of the Republic of Poland in Chicago.*

*See the **Commercial Resources** section in this Guide for a list of retail video outlets. Many titles of interest may be found there.*

POLISH SATURDAY SCHOOL

During the nineteenth and early-twentieth century when Poland was partitioned among three occupyng powers, it was forbidden to teach the Polish language. A secret school system was organized in the country to preserve the Polish heritage of language and history. A similar system was established during the Nazi occupation during World War II, providing education through the university level. During the 1980's, after martial law was declared, a "flying university" was again established to provide students with information about democracy and human rights.

Here in the United States, languages and cultures are not repressed. The situation is quite different. However, Polish-Americans have continued their tradition of maintaining Polish language and culture among the younger generation through an auxiliary school network. When the 1980's brought an influx of political asylees, the schools have become larger, more extensive and systematized. The schools continue to grow as the number of families admitted to the United States from Poland remains steady.

Some schools operate K-12, others have more limited class offerings. A number of the schools have more than one thousand students enrolled. Offerings at the schools include Polish language, literature, geography, history, song, and dance.

SCHOOL/ MEETING PLACE	PRINCIPAL	PRESIDENT
General Anders School St. Thecla Parish 6725 W. Devon Chicago, IL 60631	Wanda Penar 708-775-8329	Elizabeth Gielniewski 312-763-3890
Stanislaus Cholewinski School Cholewinski Polish School P.O. Box 32213 Chicago, IL 60632	Christine Biesiada 815-725-1274	Andrew Niemczyk 708-429-4263
Frederick Chopin School Palatine High School 1111 N. Rohling Road Palatine, IL 60067	Halina Tracz 708-885-2723	Paul Pazderski 708-259-4035
Maximilian Kolbe School St. Constance Parish 5841 W. Strong Street Chicago, IL 60630	Jolanta Zablocka 312-283-2605	John Kula 312-631-3394
Maria Konopnick School Five Holy Martyrs Parish 4327 S. Richmond Avenue Chicago, IL 660632	Stanislawa Zielinska 708-598-1579	Edward Muszalski
Nicholas Kopernicus School St. John Brebeuf Parish 8301 N. Harlem Avenue Niles, IL 60714	James Boksa 312-637-5454	Zbigniew Brzostowski 708-698-3145

SCHOOL/ MEETING PLACE	PRINCIPAL	PRESIDENT
Thaddeus Kosciuszko School St. Ladislas Parish 5345 W. Roscoe Chicago, IL 60641	Ursula Krasniewska 708-358-5558	Casimer Wytaniec
Holy Innocents School Holy Innocents Parish 743 N. Armour Avenue Chicago, IL 60622	Rev. Richard Milek 312-666-3675	Rev. Richard Milek
Ignatius Paderewski School St. Isaac Parish 101 W. Golf Road Niles, IL 60714	Barbara Kozlowska 708-548-7903	Christine Sliwa 708-729-1436
Emily Plater School Elk Grove High School Elk Grove, IL 60007	Barbara Gawronska 708-297-4955	Paul Pach 708-843-1132
Casimir Pulaski School St. Monica Parish 5135 N. Montclare Chicago, IL	Helena Sromek 312-545-5173	Elizabeth Gorniikiewicz 312-275-3717
Henry Sienkiewicz School 6101 S. 75th Avenue Summit, IL 60501	Elizabeth Poreba 312-581-3876	Maria Mitrosz 708-246-2733

SCHOOL/ MEETING PLACE	PRINCIPAL	PRESIDENT
Wladyslaw Sikorski School P.O.Box 1236 Addison, IL 60101	James Boksa 312-637-5454	Barbara Witkowski 708-279-4675
Polish School at Holy Trinity Parish 1118 N. Noble Chicago IL 60622	Margaret Kusiak 708-483-8725	
Cardinal Wyszynski School St. Hyacinth Parish 3636 W. Wolfram Street Chicago, IL 60618	Wieslawa Kosycarz 312-685-6326	Ursula Wolska 312-283-4173

SCHOOL SERVICES

The Chicago Public Schools have a Department of Languages & Cultural Education. Its publications give information about bilingual education along with some suggestions about classroom activities offered to Polish speaking students.
Write the Department for information at:
1819 Pershing Road
Chicago, Illinois 60609.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

CONSULATE

Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Chicago
1530 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60610
Telephone 312-337-7951 Fax 312-337-7841

The Consulate is the official representative of the Polish government in the midwest region of the United States. It provides services to Polish nationals, maintains a trade office for business, etc. It also makes available materials on Poland and its culture. The Consulate is the site of various invitational events generally presented in the Polish language.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING RESOURCE MATERIALS

The Consulate General of Poland
Commercial Division
333 E. Ontario Street, Suite 3906B
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Telephone 312-642-4102

Copernicus Cultural and Civic Center
5216 W. Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60630
Telephone 312-777-8898

Embassy of the Republic of Poland
Cultural Department
2640 16th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Globe International Ltd.
6005 W. Irving Park Road
Chicago, IL 60634
Telephone 312-282-3537

Modern Mail International Inc.
34 Martin Street
Washington D.C. 20009
Telephone 202-234-3800 Fax 202-328-6271

Polish Arts Club
c/o Copernicus Center
5216 W. Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60630
Telephone 312-777-8898

Polish National Alliance
6100 N. Cicero Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60646
Telephone 312-286-0500 Fax 312-286-4836

Polish Teacher's Association in America
6005 W. Irving Park Road
Chicago, Illinois 60634
Telephone 312-777-7150

ANNUAL EVENTS AND CELEBRATIONS

Taste of Polonia
Copernicus Cultural and Civic Center
5216 W. Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60630
This ethnic fair takes place during the Labor Day weekend.

Polish Film Festival

Film Center of the Art Institute -and-	Copernicus CulturalCenter
Columbus and Jackson	5216 W. Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611	Chicago, Illinois 60630
Telephone 312-443-3737	Telephone 312-777-8898

The Festival takes place in late September or early October at both locations with lectures by Polish filmmakers and showings of classic and modern films.

Fall Festival at the Polish Highlanders Home
4808 S. Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60632
Telephone 312-523-7632
An ethnic festival which takes place in November.

Christmas Bazaar
Holy Trinity Parish Church
1118 N. Noble Street
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-489-4140
Foods and crafts are for sale on the first Sunday in December.

Christmas in Poland
Museum of Science and Industry
5700 S. Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Telephone 312-684-1414
Polish dances and songs are featured as a part of the annual "Christmas Around the World" festival during December.

Pulaski Day Reception
Polish Museum of America
984 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-384-3352
A special exhibit, concert, and reception is held to celebrate Pulaski Day on March 4 each year.

Polish Constitution Day Parade
Dearborn Street from Wacker to Van Buren
An annual parade is held on or about May 3, with marchers in traditional costume, and with music and floats. Begins at 11:30 A.M.

Polish Art Fest
Polish Museum of America
984 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60622
An annual art fair is held the second week in May.

Festival Polonaise
Grant Park - Arvey Field (across from the Field Museum)
Telephone 312-631-3300 for information
A three-day folk fair takes place with continuous music and dance performances.

DANCE

There are several children's dance groups performing regional Polish dances in the Chicago area .

"Lechici" Folk Dancers of the Polish Youth Association of Chicago
4101 N. Kedvale
Chicago, Illinois 60641
Telephone 312-286-6503
These dancers are featured at the Museum of Science and Industry "Christmas in Poland" celebration each December.

Polish Highlanders Folk Song & Dance Ensemble
Polish Highlanders Alliance of America
4808 S. Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60632
Telephone 312-523-7632

"Mala Polonia" Folk Children's Ensemble
"Polonia" Folk Youth Ensemble
2946 N. Mango
Chicago, Illinois 60634

"Polonez" Ensemble
6322 W. Fletcher Street
Chicago, Illinois 60634
Telephone 312-637-6626

"Rzeszowiacy" Dance Ensemble
John Paul II Polish Cultural Center
1317 N. Ashland Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-276-7171

"Taneczne Zespoly Dzieciece" Children's Dance Ensemble
Holy Trinity Misson
1118 N. Noble Street
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-489-4140

"Wici" Representative Ensemble of the Polish National Alliance
555 N. Williams Drive
Palatine, Illinois 60067
Telephone 312- 777-8800
312-523-7632

GALLERIES

Anne & Jacques Baruch Collection
Chicago, Illinois
Telephone 312-944-3377
Call for further information.

Gerry & Ann Art Gallery,
575 W. Irving Park Road
Chicago, Illinois 60634
Telephone 312-282-2012

Eastwick Gallery
245 W. North Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60610
Telephone 312-440-2322

Gallery 15-15
1515 W. Haddon
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-342-4353

Magnus Art Gallery
1204 Waukegan Road
Glenview, Illinois
Telephone 708-657-6061

1112 Gallery
Society for Polish Arts
1112 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-486-9616
312-286-1307

Wooden Gallery
1007 N. Wolcott
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-342-2550

LIBRARIES

Bohdziewicz-Borowiec, Joanna, comp. Directory of Polish Collections in Illinois Libraries. Chicago: Chicago Public Library, 1993.
This is a listing of 28 libraries which have Polish language collections in Illinois.

Chicago Public Library
Harold Washington Library
400 S. State Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605
Telephone 312-747-4300
The library subscribes to at least 20 periodicals in the Polish language. It also has over 60,000 Polish-language books.

Chicago Public Library - Portage-Cragin Branch
5108 W. Belmont Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60641
Telephone 312-744-0152
Between 3,000 to 5,000 Polish/English volumes are in its collection.

Polish Museum Library
984 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-384-3731
The library contains over 60,000 volumes in Polish and English, 250 periodicals, collections of Polish music records, discs, and video cassettes.

MUSEUMS

The Polish Museum of America
984 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-384-3352 for guided tour arrangements.
Telephone 312-384-3731 for general information.
This ethnic museum contains a large collection of paintings, graphics, and sculptures as well as personal effects of Polish statesmen and heroes. There are also exhibits featuring Polish folk art costumes, holiday traditions, folk art, and military objects.

The Polish Highlander Community Center
4808 S. Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60632
Telephone 312-523-7632
This building is a hand crafted example of Highlander architecture and carpentry. It contains a restaurant, meeting rooms and halls. There are many cultural activities throughout the year. Call for a guided tour.

The Polish National Alliance of North America
6100 N. Cicero Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60646
Telephone 312-286-0500
Although this is primarily an administration building, there are some interesting items and artifacts on display related to the political and cultural life of the Polish-American community.

Polish Women's Alliance Museum
205 S. Northwest Highway
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068
Telephone 708-693-6215
The museum contains items reflecting the history of the organization and a library which includes a good number of rare Polish books.

POLISH-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

Bohdziewicz-Borowiec, Joanna, comp. Directory of Polish-American Organizations in Illinois. Chicago: Chicago Public Library, 1993.
The Directory lists 82 major Polish organizations in Illinois.

COMMERCIAL RESOURCES

BOOKSTORES

D&Z Bookstore
5723 W. Belmont Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60634
Telephone 312-804-9544

Ex Libris Polish Book Gallery
3127 N. Milwaukee Avenue (60618) Telephone 312-509-1226
5233 W. Belmont Avenue (60641) Telephone 312-282-3107
Chicago, Illinois

Globe Bookstore
6005 W. Irving Park Avenue (2nd floor)
Chicago, Illinois 60634
Telephone 312-282-3537
Polish books, gifts, antiques, and a reading room/cafe are available.

Golden Bookstore
4224 S. Archer Avenue (60632)
5233 W. Belmont Avenue (60641)
Chicago, Illinois
Telephone 312-579-0775

Polonia Bookstore
2886 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60618
Telephone 312-489-2554
This is the largest bookstore dedicated to Polish and Polish-interest books in America.

Redyk Polish Book & Card Shop
4300 W. 55th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60630
Telephone 312-585-2734

RESTAURANTS / DELICATESSENS / BAKERIES *(A partial listing)*

Bacik's Delicatessen
3038 N. Milwaukee Avenue
4249 S Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Czerwone Jabluszko Restaurant (The Red Apple)
3121 N. Milwaukee Avenue
6474 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Europa Crystal
519 W. Algonquin Road
Arlington Heights, Illinois

Lutnia Cabaret
5532 W. Belmont Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Mareva
1250 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Orbit Restaurant
2940 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Orbis Restaurant
2860 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illlinois

Pasieka Home Quality Bakery
3056 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Pierogi Inn
5318 W. Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

The Polish Highlander Community Center
4808 S. Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Senkowski Home Bakery Delicatessen and Restaurant
2931 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

PERFORMANCE THEATRE

DRAMA

At the Gallery Theatre
1178 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-278-0075
708-437-2428

Chopin Theatre
1543 W. Division Street
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-235-2028
This theatre is a 1991 Jeff-Award winner and presents drama in both English and Polish. The playbill changes each month with dance sometimes included. Workshops in European theatre are given and some children's theatre is offered. There is a gallery and coffee house.

"Zespol" Children's Theatre Group
1810 N. Hermitage Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60634
Telephone 312-777-4475

MUSIC

Copernicus Cultural and Civic Center
5216 W. Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60630
Telephone 312-777-8898

LIRA Singers
3750 W. Peterson
Chicago, Illinois 60659
Telephone 312-539-4900

The Polish Highlander Community Center
4808 S. Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60632
Telephone 312-523-7632

Polish Singers Alliance of America, Inc.
5835 W. Diversey
Chicago, Illinois 60641

Paderewski Chorus
Polish Singers Alliance of America
5816 Main Street
Morton Grove, Illinois 60053
Telephone 708-966-4255

Chicago Jazz Coalition Septet
6824 N. Loleta Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60646
Telephone 312-545-5737

VIDEO RESOURCES

Polish Record and Video Center
2942 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60622
Telephone 312-486-6700 Fax 312-631-7268
Polish and Eastern European films (including children's films) are available for rental,

Polish-American Video
5229 W. Belmont Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60641
Telephone 312-725-1025
Over 600 Polish and American made movies are for sale or may be rented.

Polart
5973 Cattlemen Lane
Sarasota, Florida 34232
Telephone 813-378-9393 Fax 813-378-9935
A catalogue of Polish film and music is available. Many selections are in English or have English subtitles.

Punkt - Polish Video Collection
2619 Post Road
Stevens Point, WI 54481-8994

SECTION V

APPENDIX

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT POLAND

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Poland (*Rzeczpospolita Polska*)
THE NATIONAL EMBLEM: A white eagle with a gold crown on a field of red
NATIONAL COLORS: White and red
NATIONAL ANTHEM: "Poland Has Not Perished" (*"Jeszcze Polska nie zginela"*)
NATIONAL HOLIDAYS: May 3, the anniversary of the adoption of the world's second oldest (after our U.S.) Constitution on May 3, 1791, and November 11, Independence Day, the anniversary of the re-establishment of an independent Poland in 1918

GEOGRAPHY

Area: 120,727 square miles (312,700 square kilometers)
Location: In Central Europe, lying between the Baltic Sea and the Carpathian and Sudeten mountains and between the Bug and Oder rivers
Neighbors: The Baltic Sea to the north, Russia (Kalingrad region) and Lithuania to the northeast, Belarus and Ukraine to the east, Germany to the west, the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south
Climate: Continental, moderated by maritime weather from the Atlantic, producing significant snowfall in winter and generally warm and dry summers
Topography: Part of the Northern European Plain, tilting from the Carpathian Mountains (elevation 8,200 ft.) in the south to about 6.5 feet above sea level near the Baltic; glacial lakes in the north
Main rivers: Vistula, Oder, Bug
Capital and principal cities: Warsaw, population 1,656,000 (1991 estimate). Aside from Warsaw, the largest cities are: Lodz (842,000), Cracow (751,000), Wroclaw (644,000), Poznan (589,000), Gdansk (467,000), Szczecin (415,000), Bydgoszcz (384,000), Katowice (366,000), Lublin (352,000)

PEOPLE

Population: 38,200,000 (1991 estimate)
Age distribution: children and youth, 29.8%; working age, 57.6%; post-working age, 12.6%
Population density: 313.1 per square mile (123 per square kilometer)
Population distribution: 61% urban, 39% rural (1990)
Annual growth: 0.5% (1990)
Language: Polish
Religion: Roman Catholic, 94%
Ethnic groups: Polish, 98%; minority nationalities including Germans, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, 2 to 3%
Education and Health: Literacy, 98% of the adult population (1989). Compulsory elementary education with a two-track secondary system of academic and vocational high schools. Higher education, 98 institutions including 11 universities. Jagiellonian University, established in Cracow in 1364, is the third oldest in the world. There is a free state-system of education and health care. Since 1989, establishing private schools and private delivery of medical care has been encouraged.

ECONOMY

Industries: Shipbuilding, chemicals, metals, automobile manufacturing, food processing
Chief crops: Grains, potatoes, sugar beets, tobacco, flax
Minerals: Coal, copper, zinc, silver, sulpher
Land use: Forests, 27.8%; arable land, 49%
Gross National Product: $80 billion (1991) **Gross Domestic Product**: $162.7 billion; $4,300 per capita (1991 est.)
Labor distribution: agriculture, 28%; industry and commerce, 43%; services and other, 16%
Currency: 1 *zloty*=100 *groszy*
Exchange rate: U.S. $1= 2.42 new *zloty* (February 1995)

GOVERNMENT

Type: Parliamentary Republic
State leaders: President Lech Walesa, elected by general ballot in November, 1990 to a 5-year term, is head of state. The highest executive authority is the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister
Legislature: Bicameral national assembly composed of the *Sejm* and *Senat*. Members are elected to four-year terms by universal, secret and direct ballot. There are 460 Members of Parliament (Mps) and 100 Senators
Major Political Parties: Democratic Left Alliance (SLD), Polish Peasants' Party (PSL), Freedom Union (UW), Union of Labor (UP), Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), Nonparty Bloc to Support Reform (BBWR)
Administrative Divisions: 49 *voivodships* (provinces), 830 cities and towns, 2,121 *gminas* (community areas)

POLISH COMMUNITIES ABROAD

Estimated at 13 million, with the largest number living in the United States

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EDUCATION IN POLAND

Education has always been a Polish national priority. Jagiellonian University, founded in 1364, is one of the oldest in Europe. It has been estimated that 25 percent of the Polish population could read and write by 1580, an astonishing proportion compared to the rest of the world. The first public library in Europe was opened in Warsaw in 1747. The first Ministry of Education in Europe was formed by--and answerable to--the *sejm* (Parliament) in 1773.

For nearly two centuries, while Poland was divided and occupied by Austria, Prussia and Russia, patriotic Poles organized and operated extra-legal schools. They did so again during the Nazi occupation and during the martial-law period of the 1980's.

In present-day Poland, education is generally accessible and free. Consequently, 98% of the adult population is literate, according to 1988 figures.

Primary school education, beginning with kindergarten at age six, continues for eight years. Virtually all children continue in school after graduation from primary school either in one of the four-year "general education" secondary schools or the four- or five-year technical/vocational schools. While passing an entrance examination is required for "general education" secondary-school admission, no test is required for entrance into vocational school. Until mid-1990 all Polish secondary schools were operated by the State. An indication of the speed with which that monopoly is being diluted are the 1991 figures: 250 private schools established, about 100 of them affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.

A matriculation examination, identical for all students in the country, is required for admission to institutions of higher learning. University entrance exams, specific to course of study, are also required.

There are some 98 schools of higher learning in Poland. Among them are 18 technology schools, 11 universities, 11 medical schools, 17 art schools, 9 agricultural schools, 6 physical education schools, 5 schools of economics, 3 theological schools, and 2 maritime schools. A ranking of Polish universities would place Jagiellonian in Cracow in first place, followed by Warsaw University, the Central School of Planning and Statistics (Warsaw), Catholic University (Lublin), the Higher Theater School (Warsaw), the Academy of Fine Arts (Cracow), and Adam Mickiewicz University (Poznan).

Evening and extra-mural courses are available for persons who have left the school system.

Foreign students are welcome to study in Poland. They may enroll as regular students or in the Summer Schools of Polish Language and Culture at the Jagiellonian (Cracow), Catholic University and Marie Curie-Sklodowska University (Lublin), Silesian University (Wroclaw), and the Teachers' Training College (Cracow). While foreign students do pay tuition at Polish schools, the costs are low in comparison with their native countries. Applications for study in Poland are available at Polish Consulates.

Since 1990 English instruction has flooded into Poland. The Peace Corps and other similar programs have brought hundreds to the task of Teaching English as a Second Language. Many other programs--often directed to adults--are being jointly-sponsored by Polish schools and American institutions through funding under the Support for Central and Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act.

MONUMENTS OF ARTS AND NATURE IN POLAND

Locations in Poland included in the UNESCO list of the world cultural and natural heritage:

- The architectural and historical center of Cracow.
- The salt mine in Wieliczka.
- The National Park in Bialowieza
- The site of the former concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau
- The Old Town in Warsaw

MONUMENTS OF ARCHITECTURE IN POLAND OF THE HIGHEST ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL & EDUCATIONAL VALUE

1.	Arkadia (Skierniewice province)	The Park in the Romantic style with its architectural monuments
2.	Baranow (Tarnobrzeg province	Castle
3.	Boguszyce (Skierniewice province)	Parish Church
4.	Brzeg (Opole province)	Castle
5.	Chelm	Sending of the Apostles Church
6.	Czestochowa	Pauline Monastery
7.	Debno Podhalanskie (Nowy Sacz province)	St. Michael the Archangel Church
8.	Frombork (Elblag province)	buildings on Copernicus Hill
9.	Gdansk	Old Town
10.	Gdansk	St. Mary Parish Church
11.	Gdansk	Wisloujscie Fortress
12.	Gdansk	Great Armoury
13.	Gdansk	Town Hall
14.	Gniezno (Poznan province)	Assumption of Mary Cathedral
15.	Haczow (Krosno province)	Parish Church
16.	Henrykow (Walbrzych province)	Cistercian Abbey
17.	Kazimierz Dolny (Lublin province)	St. Christopher House
18.	Kazimierz Dolny (Lublin province)	St. Nicholas House
19.	Kielce	Bishop's Palace
20.	Krakow	Old Town within the fortified walls
21.	Krakow	Buildings onWawel Hill

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22..	Krakow	Mariacki Church
23.	Krakow	St. Ann Collegiate Church
24.	Krakow	Augustinian Monastery
25.	Krakow	Jesuit Monastery at 52/54 Grodzka
26.	Krakow	Cameldolite Monastery in the Bielany District
27.	Krakow	remains of the fortifications (Florianska Gate, Barbican, Arsenal towers, walls)
28.	Krakow	Arcades of the Main Market Place
29.	Krakow	Collegium Maius of the Jagiellonian University
30.	Krasiczyn (Przemysl province)	Castle
31.	Kreszow (Jelenia Gora province)	Benedictine Monastery
32.	Lidzbark Warminski (Olsztyn province)	Castle
33.	Lubiaz (Wroclaw province)	Cistercian Monastery
34.	Lublin	Holy Trinity Chapel at the Castle
35.	Lancut (Rzeszow province)	Palace
36.	Malbork (Elblag province)	Castle of the Teutonic Knights
37.	Nieborow (Skierniewice province)	Palace and Park
38.	Ostrow Lednicki (Poznan province)	ruins of the Church and the Palace
39.	Poznan	Town Hall
40.	Poznan	St. Mary Magdalene and St. Stanislaus Jesuit Church
41.	Radruz (Przemsyl province)	Orthodox Church
42.	Radzyn Chelminski (Torun province)	Castle ruins
43.	Sandomierz (Tarnobrzeg province)	Old Town
44.	Sandomierz (Tarnobrzeg province)	Dominican Monastery
45.	Stargard (Szczecin province)	St. Mary Parish Church
46.	Sulejow-Podklasztorze (Piotrkow province)	Cistercian Abbey
47.	Torun	Old Town and New Town
48.	Torun	St. John the Baptist Parish Church
49.	Torun	Convent of the Cistercian Nuns
50.	Torun	Franciscan Monastery
51.	Torun	Old Town Hall
52.	Torun	Star Tenement House in the Old Town Market Place

53.	Trzebnica (Wroclaw province)	Convent of the Cistercian Nuns
54.	Ujazd (Tarnobrzeg province)	ruins of the Krzyztopor Castle
55.	Warszawa	Lazienki Palace and Park
56.	Warszawa	Wilanow Palace and Park
57.	Wachock (Kielce Province)	Cistercian Abbey
58.	Wisnicz Nowy (Tarnow province)	Castle
59.	Wroclaw	Ostrow Tumski and Piasek architectural monuments
60.	Wroclaw	St. John the Baptist Cathedral
61.	Wroclaw	Old Town Hall
62.	Zamosc	town within the borders of the former fortress
63.	Zamosc	Collegiate Church
64.	Zagan (Zielona Gora province)	Palace

NATIONAL PARKS

1.	Babiogorski Park	Bielsko-Biala province
2.	Bialowieski Park	Bialystok province
3.	Bieszczadzki Park	Krosno Province
4.	Drawienski Park	Gorzow and Pila provinces
5.	Gorczanski Park	Nowy Sacz province
6.	Kampinowski Park	Warszawa province
7.	Karkonoski Park	Jelenia Gora province
8.	Ojcowski Park	Krakow province
9.	Pieninski Park	Nowy Sacz province
10.	Poleski Park	Chelm province
11.	Roztoczanski Park	Zamosc province
12.	Slowinski Park	Slupsk province
13.	Swietokrzyski Park	Kielce province
14.	Tatrzanski Park	Nowy Sacz province
15.	Wielkopolski Park	Poznan province
16.	Wigierski Park	Suwalki province
17.	Wolinski Park	Szczecin province

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THE POLISH LANGUAGE

Polish is part of the great family of Indo-European languages. It is one of the Slavic languages which developed from one common predecessor, the Proto-Slavic. The three Proto-Slavic dialects gave rise to the the various Slavic languages. Polish is included in the West Slavic group, along with Czech, Slovak, and Kashubian. Serbian, Croatian, Macedonian, and Bulgarian are part of the South Slavic group; Russian, Ukrainian, Belarussian, the East Slavic group.

Like the majority of Slavic languages, Polish is inflected, i.e. nouns, pronouns, numerals, and adjectives are differentiated according to cases and numbers (declension), while verbs change their forms according to persons and tenses (conjugation). This designation of the function of words by their case permits rather loose sentence construction. Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, particles and interjections are uninflected. There are three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter. Masculine nouns are those which end in in a consonant, *-o* or *-a* in the nominative singular; feminine nouns end either in a vowel or a consonant; neuter nouns end in *-o, -e, -ę,* and *-um* in the nominative singular. Polish has no articles.

Polish pronunciation, unlike English, is nearly always represented by the spelling. All vowels are short. In Polish words of more than one syllable, the stress falls on the second to the last syllable. The Polish alphabet is composed of the thirty-two following letters:

Capital	Small	Letter Name	Pronunciation
A	a	ah	like the English *a* in *father*
Ą	ą	on(n)	nasal, like French *on* in *bon*
B	b	beh	*b* in *but*
C	c	tseh	*tz* in *blitz, Switzerland*
Ć	ć	chyeh	*ch* in *cheese, cheek*
D	d	deh	*d* in *date*
E	e	eh	*e* in *get, let, pen*
Ę	ę	ehw	nasal, like French *in* in *matin*
F	f	ehf	*f* in *farm*
G	g	ghe	hard *g* in *get*
H	h	hah	*h* like *hat*
I	i	ee	*ee* in *sheet, meet* but shorter
J	j	yought	*y* in *yes*

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K	k	kah	hard *c* in *car*
L	l	ehl	*l* In *long*
Ł	ł	ehw	*w* in *we*
M	m	ehm	*m* in *mother*
N	n	ehn	*n* in *name*
Ń	ń	ehn(ih)	*n* in *new, nude*
O	o	awe	*o* in *got, pot*
Ó	ó	oo	*oo* in *goose*
P	p	peh	*p* in *pay*
R	r	ehrr	*r* in *rat*
S	s	ehs	*s* in *see*
Ś	ś	ehsh(ih)	soft *ch*
T	t	teh	*t* in *tap*
U	u	oo	*oo* in *good, look* but shorter
W	w	voo	*v* in *very*
Y	y	ih	*y* in *very*
Z	z	zeht	*z* in *zeal*
Ź	ź	zhyeht	English *s* in *Rhodesia*
Ż	ż	zhent	*z* in *azure*
	ch		*ch* in Scottish *loch*
	cz		*tch* in *catch*
	dz		*dz* in *adze*
	dź		*g* in *genial, congeal*
	dż		*dg* in *bridge, j* in *job*
	rz		*s* in *pleasure* but hard
	sz		*sh* in *shake* but hard

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POLISH LITERATURE

In 966 Poland's ruler, Mieszko I, married a Czech princess, Dobrava, and accepted Christianity in its western form for his people. The newly-established Roman Church made no effort to preserve any fragments or descriptions of the pagan culture which it superceded. Only Latin, the language of the Church, was used in writing, since the only learned men of the times were the clergy. For the next few hundred years, Latin was the language of Polish literature. Indeed, Polish artistic culture reflected the trends prevalent in Europe generally during the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

The earliest works in Poland were annals, brief accounts of the events on a given day. Chronicles were a more extended form and were written by clergy striving to gain the favor of a king or prince to whose court the writer was attached. The earliest chronicle found in Poland was written in 1112-13. The monk-author was of foreign origin and appears to have lived in France and Hungary earlier. The style of the Latin text was strongly rhymed, in the literary style then very much admired in Rome. The chronicles of other authors have also been preserved.

The first extant instance of written Polish is from the thirteenth century. It was a sentence written in a monastery's book of inventory: *"Day at ya pobrusa, a ty pocivay"* ("Give me and I will grind; you take a rest.")

The first poem composed in Polish was the battle hymn *Bogurodzica*, asking Mary, as Mother of God, for her help for a good life on earth and paradise after death. While its composition probably took place in the thirteenth century, the manuscript in which the earliest version of it has been found was probably written down at the end of the fourteenth. There does not seem to have been a Latin source for the hymn.

During this medieval period Polish vocabulary was enriched when German and Dutch burghers were invited to settle in the towns by Polish rulers. The Middle Ages also brought German Jews who were seeking shelter from persecution. Of special note is the remarkable persistence of Yiddish as the language of choice of the Jewish community which took sanctuary in Poland. As late as the population census of 1931, nearly 90% of Polish Jews did not use Polish as their first language.

During the late Middle Ages literature in Polish made considerable progress. The Bible and other works were translated, often at the command of queens who were

excluded from formal Latin education. Literary Polish was in the process of development through the adaptation of Latin grammatical forms to Slavic idiom.

Polish literature especially flourished during the 16th century Renaissance. The first books printed in Polish were published at the beginning of the century. Often they were Bible translations, products of the religious disputes of the period. Catholics, Calvinists, Arians, the Eastern Orthodox, and the Jesuits--all published Bibles.

Mikolaj Rej (1505-69) is one of the first important writers to write only in the vernacular. He wrote poetry, satires on contemporary social and religious affairs and humorous stories. (The current U.S. Ambassador to Poland is Nicholas Rej, a descendent.) Jan Kochanowski (1530-1584) was the most eminent Slavic poet until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Kochanowski had also lived abroad for a number of years, studying the classics. He spent several years as an official, then retired to his family farm to write. Many of his works were in Latin, but his Polish works exhibited a mature language with elegance. Like all Renaissance writers, classical themes were abundant.

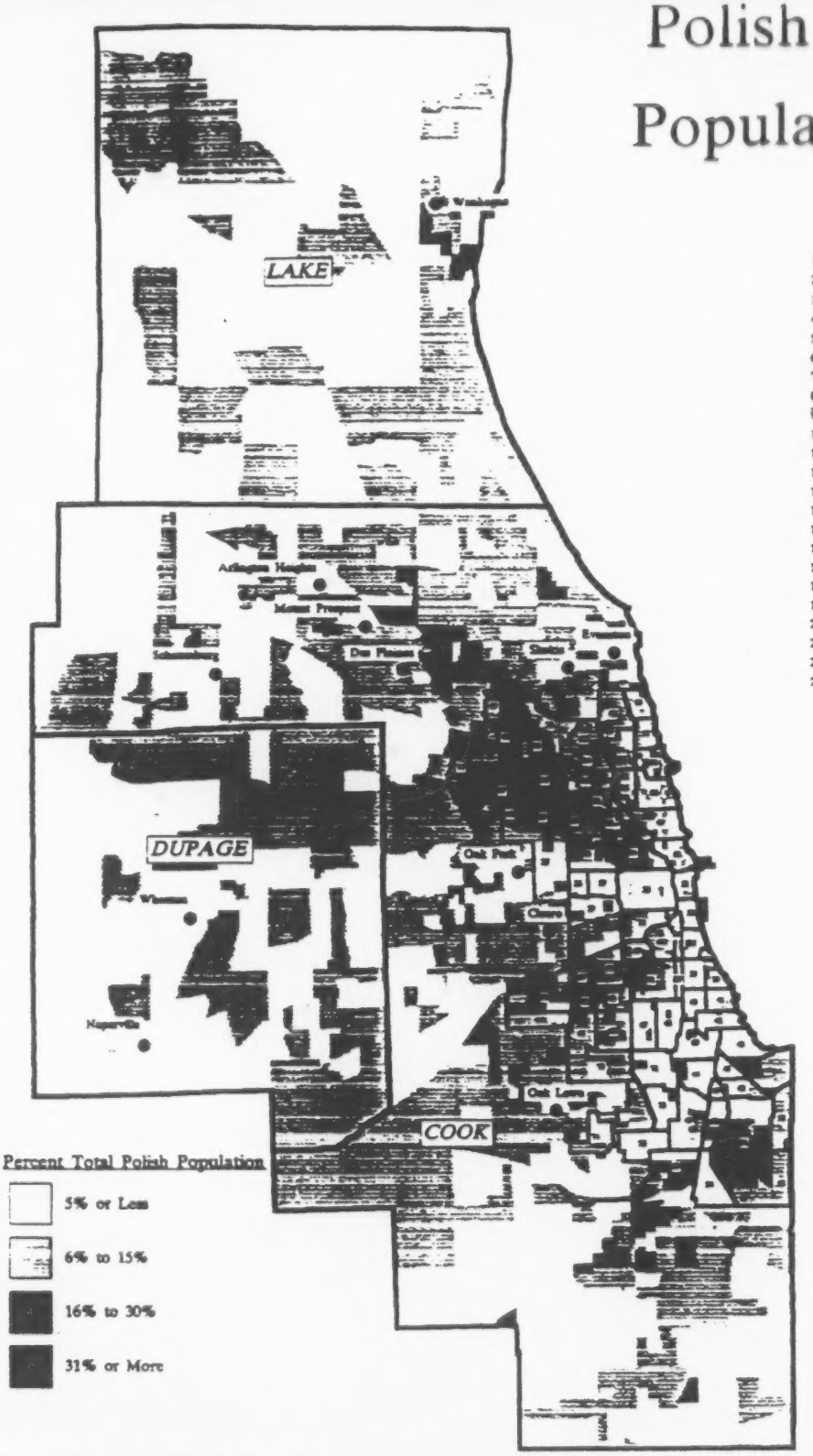
Polish literary movements in the succeeding centuries parallel those in other western European countries. Polish baroque literature of the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was similar in its emphasis to the work of the seventeenth-century metaphysical poets of England. Polish neoclassicism derives its forms from mock heroic works and satiric comedies, as do English works. Adam Mickiewicz, the foremost nationalist poet of the nineteenth century, launched Polish romanticism. It was fostered by the failed 1830-31 November Insurrection against Russia and the Great Emigration that followed. Positivist writers like Boleslaw Prus, Eliza Oreszkowa, and Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote the panoramic novels characteristic of the period.

Between 1880 and World War I, a loose grouping of neo-romantics called *Mloda Polska* (Young Poland) published. They included such writers as novelists Wladyslaw Reymont and Stefan Zeromski, dramatist Stanislaw Wyspianski, and poet Jan Kasprowicz. Avant-garde writers such as the dramatist Stanislaw Witkiewicz, short story writer Bruno Schulz, and novelist Witold Gombrowicz were the writers who characterized the period after Poland was reconstituted as an independent state in 1918.

Political events have been the driving force for post-World War II literature. While

Polish writers were allowed a degree of freedom unique among Eastern-bloc countries (after the removal of the Stalinist regime in 1956), capricious censorship was always a factor. Czeslaw Milosz (writing from exile after 1951), science fiction-writer Stanislaw Lem, and novelist Tadeusz Konwicki were prominent. The declaration of martial law in 1981 brought back all the restrictions which had oppressed writers during the early post-war Stalinist years. As a reaction, an active underground press network developed which provided literary works and many periodicals and newspapers. The political liberalization policies begun in 1989 have resulted in the end of censorship and an explosion of "filling in the blank spots" in history.

Polish Speaking Population, 1990



1. Rogers Park
2. West Ridge
3. Uptown
4. Lincoln Square
5. North Center
6. Lake View
7. Lincoln Park
8. Near North Side
9. Edison Park
10. Norwood Park
11. Jefferson Park
12. Forest Glen
13. North Park
14. Albany Park
15. Portage Park
16. Irving Park
17. Dunning
18. Montclare
19. Belmont Cragin
20. Hermosa
21. Avondale
22. Logan Square
23. Humboldt Park
24. West Town
25. Austin
26. West Garfield Park
27. East Garfield Park
28. Near West Side
29. North Lawndale
30. South Lawndale
31. Lower West Side
32. Loop
33. Near South Side
34. Armour Square
35. Douglas
36. Oakland
37. Fuller Park
38. Grand Boulevard
39. Kenwood
40. Washington Park
41. Hyde Park
42. Woodlawn
43. South Shore
44. Chatham
45. Avalon Park
46. South Chicago
47. Burnside
48. Calumet Heights
49. Roseland
50. Pullman
51. South Deering
52. East Side
53. West Pullman
54. Riverdale
55. Hegewisch
56. Garfield Ridge
57. Archer Heights
58. Brighton Park
59. McKinley Park
60. Bridgeport
61. New City
62. West Elsdon
63. Gage Park
64. Clearing
65. West Lawn
66. Chicago Lawn
67. West Englewood
68. Englewood
69. Greater Grand Crossing
70. Ashburn
71. Auburn Gresham
72. Beverly
73. Washington Heights
74. Mount Greenwood
75. Morgan Park
76. O'Hare
77. Edgewater

Percent Total Polish Population

- 5% or Less
- 6% to 15%
- 16% to 30%
- 31% or More

● City Pop > 50,000

Miles

0 5 10

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 1990
Metro Chicago Information Center

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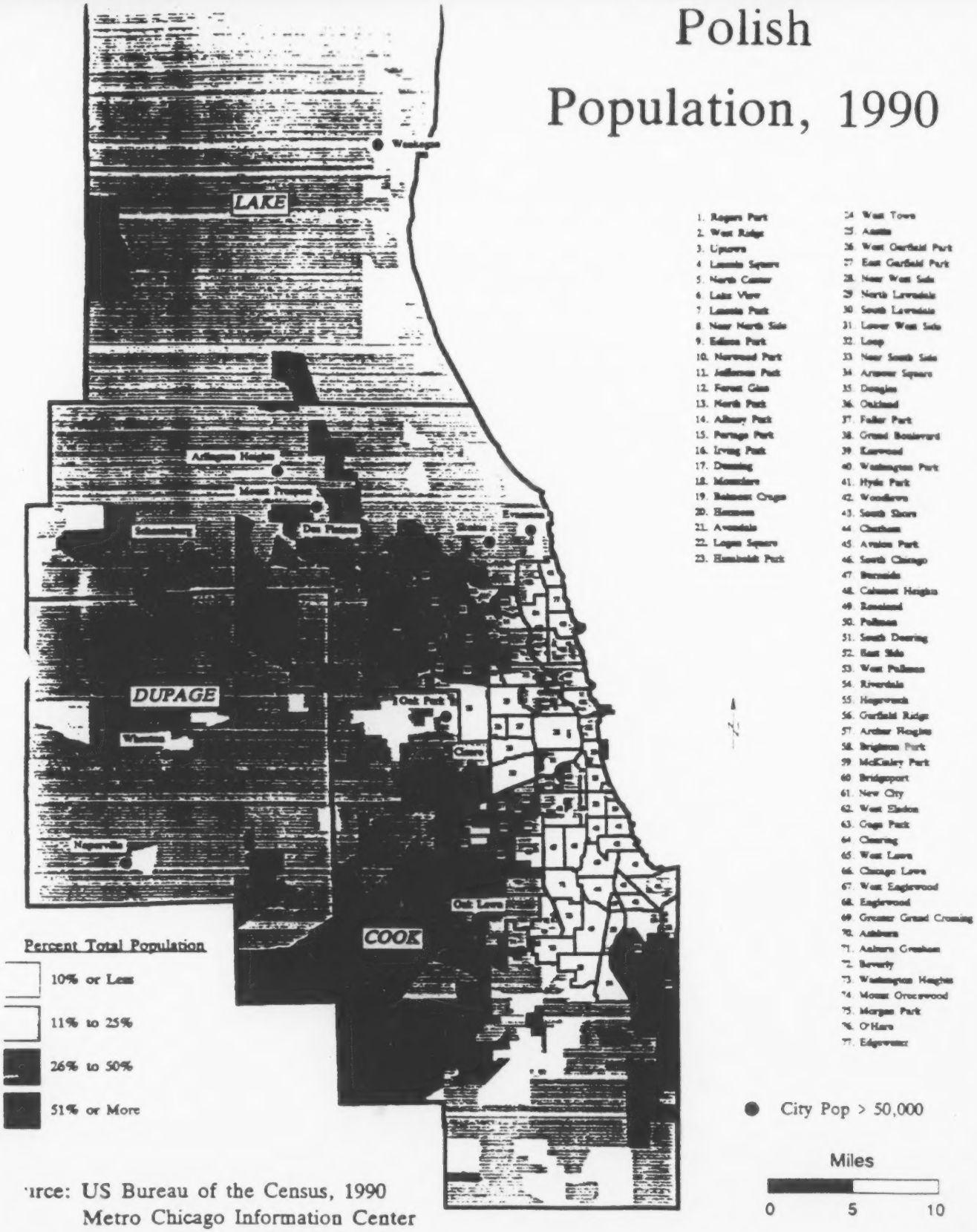
Polish Population, 1990



Source: US Bureau of the Census, 1990
Metro Chicago Information Center

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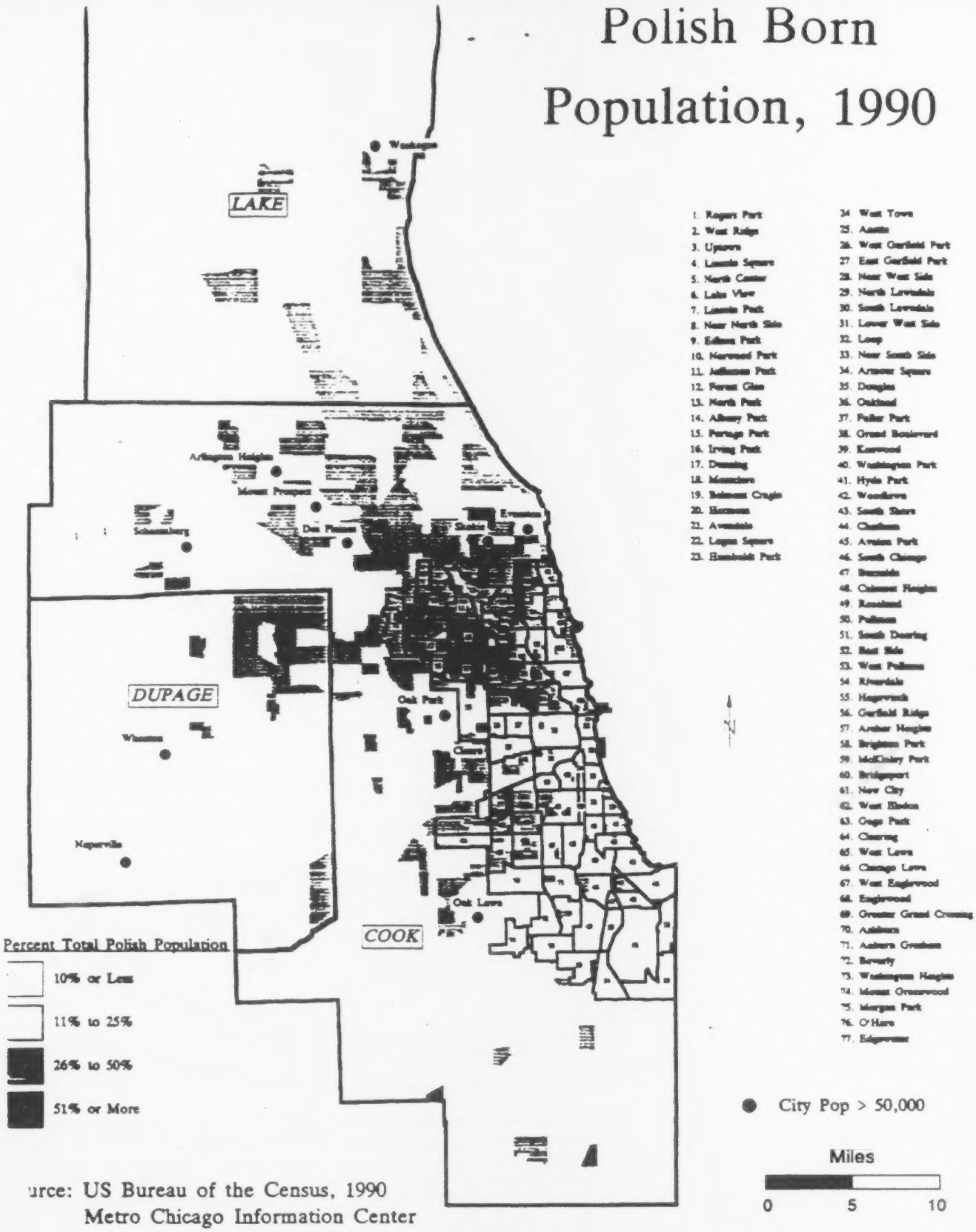
Polish Born Population, 1990



urce: US Bureau of the Census, 1990
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